

SUS

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*
In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*
Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*
Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior.*
SUSCEPTIVE. *n. f.* [*susceptivus*, Latin.] Act of taking.
A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a law ful age for the *suspension* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
SUSCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Lat. this word is more ana- logical, though less used than *susceptible*.] Capable to admit.
Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watson's Epick.*
SUSCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *susceptus*.] Reception; admission.
SUSCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.
TO SUSCITATE. *v. n.* [*suscitare*, French; *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.
It concerneth but unto predisposed effects, and only *susci- tates* those forms whose determinations are feminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SUSCITATION. *n. f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitare*.] The act of rousing or exciting.
TO SUSPENSE. *v. a.* [*suspense*, *suspensum*, Lat.]
1. To immae with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.
Nothing makes a man *suspense* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy *suspense* by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*
Let us not then *suspense* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton.*
From her hand I could *suspense* no ill. *Milton.*
2. To imagine guilty without proof.
Though many poets may *suspense* themselves for the partiali- ty of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*
Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same things, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspense* them of, they having so severely condemn- ed the philosophy of others. *Locke.*
3. To hold uncertain.
I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspense* the truth. *Addison.*
TO SUSPENSE. *v. n.* To imagine guilty.
If I *suspense* without cause, why then let me be your self. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
SUSPENSE. *part. adj.* [*suspens*, French.] Doubtful.
Sordid interests or affection of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspense* or partial. *Glennville.*
SUSPENSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination with- out proof. *Obsolete.*
No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspense*,
Make me, O virtuous flame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*
The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspense* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare.*
My most worthy master, in whole treat
Doubt and *suspense*, alas, are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shak.*
There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspense*. *Bacon.*
Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the wait- ing-time and *suspense* of satiety. *Wotton.*
They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspense* offend. *Daniel.*
If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suf- fice*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*
TO SUSPEND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]
1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.
As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspense uncertain victory;
Our souls, which to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Downe.*
It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of Serapis, there was an lion chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*
2. To make to depend upon.
God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*
3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.
The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience.
The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,
At once *suspense* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

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This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*
4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.
Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*
His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*.
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairf.*
To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*
The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*
The British dame, famed for reftitute's grace,
Contents not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Gravil.*
A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*
5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoy- ment of a revenue.
Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Danvers.*
The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*
SUSPENSE. *n. f.* [*suspensio*, French; *suspensus*, Latin.]
1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; inde- termination.
Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they preferre us to pre- serve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hobbs.*
Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*
Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Weuld no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*
In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*
2. Act of withholding the judgment.
Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*
3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.
4. Stop in the midst of two opposites.
For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*
SUSPENSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]
1. Held from proceeding.
The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering into further consultation afterwards. *Hobbs.*
The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though sleep, *suspense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.
This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton.*
SUSPENSION. *n. f.* [*suspensio*, Fr. from *suspendo*.]
1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.
Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have fought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*
4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.
In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages; for he is seldom mention'd without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*
The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obliquity, is constancy in the intellectual.
5. Interruption; temporary cessation.
Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*
SUSPENSORY. *adj.* [*suspensivus*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs.
There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Roy.*

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SUSPICION. *n. f.* [*suspicio*, Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.
This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopla for a very unlikely envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*
Suspicious amongst thoughts are like hate amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*
Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakespeare.*
Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Reigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
SUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [*suspicius*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.
Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South's Sermons.*
A wife man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and flinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*
2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.
They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hobbs.*
I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakespeare.*
Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies and the occult ab- strusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton.*
Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*
SUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]
1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.
His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already suspicious. *Sidney.*
SUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *suspicious*.] Tending to suspicion.
To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistresses. *Sidney.*
SUSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*suspiratio* from *suspire*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.
Not customary sighs of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*
In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *Mare.*
TO SUSPIRE. *v. n.* [*suspire*, Latin.]
1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; per- haps mistaken for *respire*.
Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspi- re*,
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakespeare.*
TO SUSTAIN. *v. a.* [*sustentare*, Fr. *sustineo*, Latin.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.
The far, enefs and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*
Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.
The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this de- sign will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry of him who shall undertake it. *Hobbs.*
If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sus- tain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*
3. To maintain; to keep.
What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army?
But it on her, not she on it depends;
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish
My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton.*
4. To help; to relieve; to assist.
They charged on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakespeare.*
His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. To bear; to endure.
Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The world, and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

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Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life. *Dryden.*
Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*
The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustain* the flock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped. *Addison.*
6. To bear without yielding.
Sacharissa's beauty's wine,
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*
7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.
If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
SUSTAINABLE. *adj.* [*sostenable*, Fr. from *sustainer*.] That may be sustained.
SUSTAINER. *n. f.* [from *sustainer*.]
1. One that props; one that supports.
2. One that suffers; a sufferer.
Thyself halt a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman's Illud.*
SUSTENANCE. *n. f.* [*sustenance*, Fr.]
1. Support; maintenance.
Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*
There are unto one end fundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hobbs.*
Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Add.*
2. Necessaries of life; victuals.
The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*. *L'E.*
The ancients were inventors of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*
SUSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*sustentation*, Fr. from *sustentare*, Latin.]
1. Support; preservation from falling.
These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*
2. Support of life; use of victuals.
A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustenta- tion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
3. Maintenance.
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*
SUSURRATION. *n. f.* [from *susurro*, Latin.] Whisper; soft murmur.
SUTE. *n. f.* [for *sute*.] Sort.
Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one *sute*. *Hobbs.*
SUTLER. *n. f.* [*sutler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.
I shall *sutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
Send to the *sutler's*; there you're sure to find
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryden.*
SUTURE. *n. f.* [*sutura*, Latin.]
1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.
Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; these now chiefly described are the inter- rupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twisted and the dry *sutures*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. *Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures*. *Quercy.*
Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Albucasis.*
SWAB. *n. f.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.
TO SWAB. *v. a.* [*swabben*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop.
It is now used chiefly at sea. *Shelwood's Voyages.*
SWABBER. *n. f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.
The master, the *swabber*, the boatwain and I,
Lov'd Moll, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shak.*
Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degener- ate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*
TO SWADDLE. *v. a.* [*swaddan*, Saxon.]
1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding new- born children.
Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in fable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*
How